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## The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—

**JOHN P. SANBORN,**

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NEWPORT, R. I.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY** was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in America, and with few but a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable documents. It is a paper of great interest to so many households in this and other States; the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of the Mercury and at the various news rooms in the city.

"Specimens" copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

Death of Mr. Blackman.

Mr. Lyman R. Blackman died at his temporary residence on Bath road at noon Saturday in the 49th year of his age. Though a native of Michigan, Mr. Blackman had long been a resident of Newport and was identified with all her best interests, both socially and in a business way. He first came to this city as manager of the Newport drug store of Caswell, Hazard & Co., a position which he held until the withdrawal of Mr. Caswell, when he joined in the formation of the firm of Caswell, Massey & Co., and assumed the responsible and laborious position of sole manager of its Newport branches. He was a gentleman highly respected and esteemed by all classes and his death, though long expected, is a loss which will be felt by the entire community.

He was a charter member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M., and of St. John's Mutual Beneficial Association, of which he was treasurer from the date of its organization up to two years ago when he resigned. He was also a member of Newport Royal Arch Chapter No. 2; and of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; of Dubois Council No. 5, Royal and Select Masters; Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection; and of Rhode Island Consistory, S. P. R. S., No. 22.

The funeral was solemnized on Wednesday and attended by all the local Masonic bodies in full regalia, and by a large and representative gathering of citizens and business men. Rev. Goo. J. Magill, rector of Trinity church, officiated.

The remains were taken to Boston Thursday for interment.

### Shipwreck.

At an early hour on Sunday morning last it was seen from elevated places in this city that a large three masted schooner was ashore near Point Judith, and soon after, a telegram was received by Capt. Waters, from the Life Saving Station at that point, announcing that the schooner Harry A. Barry, of New Haven, from Baltimore, for Fall River, with a cargo of 450 tons coal, came ashore there at 4:10 A. M. All hands were rescued by the life saving crew whose boat was alongside the wrecked vessel at 4:45 A. M., having been seen by them about as soon as she struck.

The life-savers at that point are winning laurels rapidly, having rescued nearly one hundred persons from wrecks since the establishment of the station at that much exposed part of our coast. Arrangements were made with the Point Judith Wrecking Company to get the vessel off, and they in turn engaged Capt. Scott, of New London, to assist them with their steaming and lighters. At 1 P. M. on Friday, her masts were standing although it is reported that the vessel was breaking up, and abandoned by the wreckers on Thursday. The Harry A. Barry, was built in 1881, at West Haven, and was 137 ft. long, 34 ft. wide, and 16 ft. deep. Tonnage 400-31 gross, 445-84 net, and was owned in New Haven, Conn.

Intelligence was received here early in the week announcing the death, in Davenport, Iowa, on the 29th inst., of Mrs. Rebecca Gould, wife of Joseph W. Gould, and eldest daughter of the late John and Mary Goddard, of this city, aged 68 years. Mrs. Gould was the sister of Mrs. Ernest Goff, Mrs. James N. Hart, Mrs. — West, and Messrs. Daniel and Stephen Goddard, of this city, and was well known to many of our older citizens.

The first caucus, thus far, for the selection of a councilman, was held in the 5th ward Wednesday evening. Mr. T. J. Driscoll presided and after considerable discussion Mr. Michael P. Vaughan was declared the nominee, by a vote of 30 to 28 for Mr. D. E. Sullivan.

The Shakespeare Club held a very pleasant meeting at the residence of Col. A. C. Landers on Thursday evening. It was valued at \$300.

### Historical Society Meeting.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Newport Historical Society Monday evening, President Brinley presiding, the following donations to the society were announced: A medal of Abraham Lincoln, from Mr. J. M. K. Southwick; the representation by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania of the belt of wampum delivered to the Indians by Wm. Penn in 1682, from Mr. J. S. Kimber; the report of Haverford College for 1886 from Mr. L. F. Wood, of Rahway, N. J.; the clearance papers, dated April 22d and May 1st, 1861, of schooner Harriet Lewis, of Newport, the last vessel permitted to leave the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., three days after the blockade had been declared, from the master of the vessel, Captain Henry P. Williams, of this city; the January number of the American Journal of Numismatics, from its editor, Mr. Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston; two large bronze bells saving medals, from the Humane Society of Massachusetts; the first published portion of Dr. Storer's work upon medical medals, from the author; a copy of Masonic Medals, from the fraternity in Newport, and an old iron safe, from Mr. R. S. Barker.

The question of purchasing a new site for the historical rooms was brought up and discussed at considerable length, but owing to lack of funds final action was postponed. Mr. J. M. K. Southwick was added to the committee on subscriptions.

### A Musical Treat.

The young ladies of St. Mary's parish are making great preparations for their grand Operetta, "The Miracle of the Roses," to be given at the Opera House Thursday evening, March 3, and there is already every assurance of its success. The opening of the operetta will be by three hundred young ladies in grand chorus, followed by solos, duets, quartettes and a series of acts which will most pleasingly explain the nature of this wonderful Miracle. Those having the matter in charge will spare neither labor nor expense to make this the grandest musical entertainment of the year.

### A Farmer Retires to Private Life.

Mr. Owen Smith, one of our best known farmers, retired to private life on the first instant with a competency. In addition to the farm work proper, Mr. Smith owned a city milk route and for seventeen years waited upon his customers in person—once a day in winter and twice a day in summer—without losing a trip. At the time of his retirement he was proprietor of the Matbone farm only, but during a part of the past eleven years he had four farms under his control—the Matbone, the Dyer, the Tammany Hill and the Whitehill—each of which improved under his superior management and was made to fit him a fair profit for his labor. He disposed of his farm stock and tools at auction, with the exception of his milk cows which together with his milk route were purchased at private sale by Mr. C. Henry Congdon, also a well-known milkman, and removed to his new residence on Broadway.

Through honesty of purpose and square dealing Mr. Smith early won the confidence of all with whom he had dealings and he retires with the respect of the entire community and their best wishes for his long enjoyment of the profits of his industry.

### Many Happy Returns.

Tuesday being the anniversary of Mrs. Cyrus H. Peckham's birthday, some forty of her many friends assembled at her residence on Dearborn street to extend their congratulations and good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Stacy, and Mrs. Wells, son-in-law and daughters of Mrs. Peckham, were present from Springfield, Mass., and assisted in entertaining the visitors. The evening was delightfully spent in song and social converse, music and dancing, and refreshments were served in abundance. Prof. Fredericks rendered several instrumental selections during the evening which were highly appreciated.

The members of the Newport Light Infantry gave a social and dance at their armory on Thames street Tuesday evening which proved the grandest success, socially and financially, of any ever given there. Mr. P. J. Sullivan prompted to the excellent music of Prof. Shields' orchestra and fully seventy-five couples responded merrily. The programmes called for twenty-four dances and it was nearly 5 o'clock in the morning when the last was completed.

Our friend James B. Finch, Esq., has met with a streak of bad luck. A fine large grey horse was sent to him on trial about three weeks since, and one night soon after, another horse slipped his halter, and kicked the new comer in the off hind leg, badly, and never sat in. Everything possible was done for the poor animal, which was not left alone day or night, but it became necessary to kill him on Wednesday night to relieve him from his suffering. He was valued at \$300.

The Shakespeare Club held a very pleasant meeting at the residence of Col. A. C. Landers on Thursday evening. It was valued at \$300.

### Amateur Minstrels.

The local minstrel entertainment given Monday evening by the young men of St. Mary's parish as their contribution to the new parochial residence proved one of the most thoroughly interesting and successful amateur exhibitions ever given in Newport. It was well staged and many of the parts were taken in a manner which would have done credit to old stars, while its reception, the Opera House being crowded, would have delighted the most successful theatrical managers in the country. The programme was as follows:

MUSICAL SCENE.  
    Intermezzo.                              Trotto.  
    Wm. Dunlap,                              James Galvin,  
    Wm. Chambers,                            A. P. Jennings  
Opening chorus.                             Chas. Sullivan  
Comedy duet.                             "Mitado"                      Company  
Comedy duet.                             "Denis Grady's Hawk"  
    Wm. Dunlap,                             Wm. Chambers  
    "Leave a Light in the Window"       Cornelius Sullivan  
Comic duet.                             "Good-bye, Casey"        Chas. Sullivan  
    "Come day I'll Wander Back Again"   J. G. Clark  
    "Song of the Fisherman"                John C. Cooke  
    "Only a Face at the Window"           Timothy Sullivan  
    "Rock-a-bye Baby"                     D. E. Sullivan  
    "Finale, Charleston Blues"           J. Galvin and Company  
    J. Galvin and Company                   of 10.

Honors.                                     John Hammond  
Horizonal Art.                           Dugout and Tunnel  
Character Songs.                       F. A. Fredericks  
    Flute Solo.                             E. J. Coen  
Southern Life in Old Virginia.         Dugout and Tunnel  
The Three Chasers.                     Newport Glee Club  
Dr. Carroll's Coal Heaver's Revenge.   John Carroll  
    J. J. Connel  
James Augustus William Henry Clay.   A. McCurtain  
Joseph Jefferson Andrew Jackson Leigh  
    J. B. Wilson  
Artistic Interlude.                     J. T. Titus  
Mr. Govey.                             W. C. Keeley  
Teddy O'Toole.                           A. Buckley

### The Lenten Season.

The advent of Lent on Wednesday last brought to a close one of Newport's most sociable of winters. What with public and private soirees and balls, Shakespear Club meetings, Unity Club readings, professional and amateur theatricals and drive whist and progressive enroute parties, there has certainly been no lack of entertainment, for the young people at least, since the "dull season," so-called, opened.

The various Episcopal and Roman-Catholic churches will hold services during the Lenten season as follows:

Trinity Parish—Monday and Tuesdays 4:30 p. m. Wednesdays 11 A. M. 7:30 p. m. Thursdays and Fridays—11 A. M. 4:30 p. m. All in Kay Chapel.

Episcopal Church—Tuesdays and Fridays—1:30. Saturdays—1:30. Sundays—11.

St. John's Chapel—Celebration 7:30 A. M. Even Sung 7:30 P. M. every day.

St. George's—Chapel—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 4:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M.

St. Peter's Church—Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Fridays, Stations of the Cross, 7:30 P. M.

St. Joseph's—Mondays and Wednesdays, Rosary, sermon and benediction, 7:30 P. M. Fridays, The Stations of the Cross, 7:30 P. M.

### Real Estate Sales.

James E. Braiman has sold his right, title and interest in and to the estate on Poplar street, adjoining lands of Andrew Allan and the late John G. Braiman, to John D. Braiman for \$1, etc.

John O'Neill has sold 3000 square feet of land on Edgar Court, adjoining lands of the late D. T. Swinburne, to Henry D. DeBlois, Jr., for \$1300.

Clarence A. Hammatt has sold, for

the estate of the late Nathaniel B. Allen, a lot of land measuring about 35

feet on Cranston avenue by 91.8 feet

deep to Roger McCormick, for \$1, etc.

Henry C. Mason, of Minneapolis, Kan-

sas, has sold his one-fifth interest in

and to the Mason estate, so called, at

the corner of Thames street and Kings'

wharf, to Mary E. Decker and Ariadne L. Mason of Boston for \$1200.

Rev. F. W. Ryder, of the First Baptist church, received a call to the pastorate of the Central Square Baptist church of East Boston, and after due consideration decided not to accept it, and notified them of his decision. Since he has been visited by committees, who have offered superior inducements, and it remains to be seen as to what his final decision may be, Mr. Ryder has made arrangements for special services during the next week, and will announce the preliminaries at his services on the morrow.

Next Wednesday is the day appointed

by the Board of Aldermen to elect

the third councilman in each ward so

that our city fathers may be able to

break the dead lock in which they have

been since January 1st. There are

numerous names mentioned for candi-

cates in each ward, but before election

day comes round the number will prob-

ably be reduced. It bids fair to be a

hotly contested election.

Mr. James Colvin, for many years

one of our leading livery stable keep-

ers, died at the Newport Hospital

Thursday morning. Up to a few years

ago, when his premises on State street

were destroyed by fire, he was posses-

sed of considerable wealth; but this loss,

followed closely by other reverses and

ill health, necessitated a few months

ago, his making an assignment. He was

unmarried.

Rev. Father James Coyle, of St.

Joseph's church, of this city, delivered

a lecture at the Cathedral in Provinc-

e, Sunday, which netted \$1000 for the

orphans' fund.

Capt. G. A. Clarke has resigned the

keepership of Rose Island light.

### Washington's Birthday.

Newport's observance of the anniversary of Washington's birth, on Tuesday, was much as usual, a disagreeable snow storm notwithstanding. The Artillery Company, Col. Horton commanding turned out in full numbers and paraded through the principal streets. "The boys" made a most excellent appearance, both their marching and the handling of their arms being fully up to the company's high standard. National salutes were fired at noon from Fort Adams, the Training station and Touro Park, the latter by the Newport Artillery.

The evening was made merry in all quarters of the city by numerous public and private balls and soirees. The members of the Artillery company held one of their regular winter soirees at the armory on Clark street, and it was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed; the hall was handsomely and appropriately festooned for the occasion. The Newport Light Infantry also gave a social and dance at their hall on Thames street where all was merry "from dusk to dawn." The final in the series of winter soirees by the Argyle Club was given at Masonic Hall, and the ladies of Touro chapel gave an enjoyable literary and musical entertainment at Odd Fellows Hall.

### Masonic Election.

At the annual conclave of Newport Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year and installed by the Grand Scribe, O. H. Briggs of Pawtucket, assisted by Robert S. Franklin of this city:

High Priest—William M. Marvel.

First Vice-Priest—John Bradford.

Treasurer—John Gilpin.

Secretary—Ardith.

Chaplain—Orton G. Langley.

Chaplain of the Host—Edward E. Taylor.

Chaplain of the Lodge—John Lee.

Royal Arch Captain—William J. Stratton.

Master of the 3d Veil—William H. Stratton.

## Poetry.

## Two Sisters.

There was a man, it is said, one time,  
Who went astray in his youthful prime;  
Can the brain keep cool, and the heart  
quiet?

When the blood is a river that's running right  
And a man is the boulder who's hid his day,  
The sinner repented, and the preacher told  
Of the profligate who came back to the fold.

Christian people threw open the door  
With a smile, and when he came before,  
Worth and honor were his crown;

And a spotless woman gave him her hand,  
And the world strewed their pathway with  
flowers blooming.

Crying, "God bless, lady, and God bless  
ground."

There was a maiden who went astray  
In the golden dawn of life's young day.  
She had more passion and heart than head,  
And she had more love than head;

Love unmeasured is a dangerous gift,  
To wander at will by a fair girl's side,  
The woman repented and turned from sin,  
But no door opened to let her in,

The priestly prayer that she might be for-  
given.

But told her to look for mercy in Heaven,  
That this is the law of the earth we know;

That the woman is stoned where the man may  
go.

A brother man welcomed her after all;

"He shall not eat."

## The Chemistry of Character.

BY LILLIE POTTER.

John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul,  
God, in His wisdom, created them all;  
John was a statesman, and Peter a slave,  
Robert a preacher and Paul was a knave.

Even the Devil, it is thought, might be,

Wise, or evil, or both, or neither,

John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul,

God, in His wisdom, created them all.

Out of earth's elements sculpted with flame,  
Out of life's compounds of glory and shame,  
Fashioned and shaped by an will of their own,  
And helplessly into life's history thrown;

Born when the law that compels must to be,  
Born when the law that could not foresee,  
John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul,  
God, in His wisdom, created them all.

John was the head and the heart of his state,  
Was trusted and honored, was noble and great;

Peter was made "neath life's burdens to groan,

And never once dreamed that his soul was his own.

Robert won glory and home received,

For zealously preaching what no one believed;

White Paul, of the pleasures of sin took his fill.

And gave up his life to the service of ill.

It chanced that these men, in their passing away

From earth and its conflicts, all died the same day.

John was mourned through the length and the breadth of the land—Peter fell beneath the lash in a merciless hand—Robert died with the praise of the Lord on his tongue—White Paul was convicted of murder, and hung.

The word echoed loud across the waters as Owen Penley leaped to his feet. He had never forgotten how he looked at that moment. The change on his countenance was as though the moon had suddenly vanished behind a cloud, so dark and lowering was its expression. His black brows were brought together; his eyes dashed upon me as if fire was in them; his lips were compressed, his hands clenched. All mirth had gone. He towered over me like a giant, or the madman that he really was.

"What's the matter, Owen?" I inquired, amazed.

"Unsay those words, Amos," he said, hotly, between his teeth. "As you value your life, unsay them!" "What words?" I asked. "That Jessie has promised to be my wife? I cannot! Why should I?"

"Why?" he almost shouted. "Because I love her! Because I have worked, toiled, saved only for one purpose—to make her my wife. How dare you interfere with my happiness?"

"You love Jessie Redburn, too?" I ejaculated, distressed. "I am sorry, Owen; I never guessed it."

"Then now you know," he broke in, "you must give her up."

"I? you talk folly, Owen! Besides surely, it is for Jessie to decide, and she has decided."

"Only because you asked her first," he exclaimed. "So strange an expression on his features that as I glanced round at the waste of water I was frightened, "I meant to ask her to-morrow. See, I thought this for her to-day!"

Taking out a white box he plucked from it a pretty silver brooch.

"You wondered at my high spirits. They were because I felt rich enough to ask Jessie to be my wife; and—now

"To paused, then added, with start-  
ing calmness and intensity: "Amos, give her up, for I swear you shall never wed her!"

"Do you take me for a coward, Owen?"

As you have toiled and worked, so have I, for the same purpose. I would rather surrender my life than Jessie."

With a howl of rage he leaped at me, but, suspecting him, I seized an oar and stood on the defensive.

Owen looked around for a weapon. To my horror, he espied an adze close to his feet, and snatched it up.

I felt my fate was sealed. He was a giant to me, and we were alone at night in sea, the moon was sole witness.

But reason had not entirely forsaken him.

"No," he exclaimed, "I'll not strike you down, as I could. Your body might be washed ashore, and I accuse of having killed you. Then Jessie won't marry me. But you shall die for all of that, and it shall be thought an accident."

Whereupon raising the adze with a giant's strength, he commenced chopping away at the bottom planks of the boat.

He intended to swamp it. He was an excellent swimmer, I, poor one.

Seeing the rapidly flying chips, I sprang forward, striking with all my might at the madman, for so I considered him.

With a mocking laugh he parried the blow.

Again I struck at him. As I did so my foot splashed in the water.

He had succeeded in making a leak.

The crack was filling fast.

I knew we were too far from land for me to ever reach it by swimming though he might. I saw death was certain; despair made me furious. I thought of Jessie—my betrothed but a few hours.

Taking the oar in both hands my teeth set, I dashed at my would-be destroyer.

He skillfully avoided the blow, rushed at me, seized me in his arms, and lifted me into the air like a child.

Was he going to fling me into the sea? No. Even as the thought passed through my brain, like a wrestler hurled me down with a fearful violence to the bottom of the boat.

I was conscious of a sudden pain in my hip, and of deadly sickness. Then my heart throbbed with great joy, for I heard our smack being hailed. Another fisher's boat was near. Raising my voice, I called aloud for help.

My enemy stood a moment undecided, then the foam on his lips strove again to lift me; but, despite the agony I suffered, I clung to the mast, made strong by my hearing the voices coming closer.

Owen heard them too. He ground his teeth as he hissed in my ear:

"If you're a scared me now, Amos, it is only for a scared me. We two will meet again when there shall be no chance of others parting us."

So saying he left me, and, as I saw him spring into the sea I became insensible.

When I came to I found myself in

ment, then down again, as she murmured, "I—I thought, Amos, you know all along that I loved you."

In my joy I can't recollect what I answered, but I caught her in my arms and kissed her. I could have sung and danced, I was so happy. I was aroused by my partner's voice.

"I'm off, Amos, to the town," he called, "to add more gird to the mill. Ha! ha! Shall be back in time to start to-night."

"All right," I answered; "I will wait."

Owen Penley in build would have made two of me. He was broadly set and with the strength of a bull. He could with ease hold a tiller steady in a rough sea, when another man had to strain every nerve. He was dark, good-looking, with a square forehead crowned by a mass of black hair. His eyes were black and piercing, his brows almost met—they say that indicates a violent temper. It was right in Owen's case. He kept it wisely under control; but I had seen one or two terrible outbreaks when some fishers had burst bursts when they fished with their boats.

I wanted rather over half an hour to our starting that night when Owen knocked at my door.

"I've come back," he said, looking in. "I'll be down on the beach in time. You see to the boat, Amos, old fellow."

I noted he appeared in remarkably high spirits, and the thoughts came into my head that he had been taking an extra glass.

Take my hat I quitted the cottage, As I did so heard Owen's voice trailing out a song:

"I never saw him so merry," I said to myself. "I fear that extra glass has excited him."

Owen's high spirits had not lessened when he joined me; and when we were flying over the swelling billows I just told him his mirth would frighten the fish away.

But indeed my mirth was little less than his; and we were more like two school boys than practical fisherman when we cast our nets. As we did so the moon sailed from behind a cloud, spreading over the water a silvery light.

"If I'm mad, Amos, you're insane," said Owen, after we'd been laughing. "I never saw you in such spirits before. What's coming over you? What's making you so happy?"

"Secret for secret; that's but fair," I answered. "With mine first. I've made the happiest man in the world. Jessie Redburn has consented to be my wife."

"What?"

The word echoed loud across the waters as Owen Penley leaped to his feet. He had never forgotten how he looked at that moment. The change on his countenance was as though the moon had suddenly vanished behind a cloud, so dark and lowering was its expression. His black brows were brought together; his eyes dashed upon me as if fire was in them; his lips were compressed, his hands clenched.

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Taking the oar in both hands my teeth set, I dashed at my would-be destroyer.

He skillfully avoided the blow, rushed at me, seized me in his arms, and lifted me into the air like a child.

Was he going to fling me into the sea? No. Even as the thought passed through my brain, like a wrestler hurled me down with a fearful violence to the bottom of the boat.

I was conscious of a sudden pain in my hip, and of deadly sickness. Then my heart throbbed with great joy, for I heard our smack being hailed. Another fisher's boat was near. Raising my voice, I called aloud for help.

My enemy stood a moment undecided, then the foam on his lips strove again to lift me; but, despite the agony I suffered, I clung to the mast, made strong by my hearing the voices coming closer.

So saying he left me, and, as I saw him spring into the sea I became insensible.

When I came to I found myself in

my own bed suffering agony in my hip.

A doctor had been sent for, and when he came he said it had been dislocated.

It was a long illness, and only Jessie's love kept me from despair; but I was told I should be lame all my life.

I groaned when I heard it, and thought "Jessie will not be able to blame me if she refuses me now."

But such an idea never entered her mind, nor old Redburns. She was fondness, her kindness itself.

When finally I could limp out, with a stick, into the sunshine, it was Jessie's arm on which I leaned.

Owen Penley in build would have made two of me. He was broadly set and with the strength of a bull. He could with ease hold a tiller steady in a rough sea, when another man had to strain every nerve.

Owen was strong swimmer though he was, and could never have reached land for the tide was running out. The surprise was that he had sunk and his body had been carried out to sea.—[London Tid-Bits.]

## The Reproach of Mourning.

BY J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

The methods of mourning for the dead in vogue among civilized nations have hitherto enjoyed an immunity from the reformer's hand that can be explained only by our natural propensity to making any change in customs consecrated by the tenderest possible associations. Nevertheless, we discern chearing indications of the coming of such a revolution in our mourning customs as will cause them to be no longer what they are to-day in so many respects.

It is evident that the custom of wearing

the living.

Monuments of marble, granite, iron, bronze, sculptured and moulded in every conceivable shape, and emblazoned with epithets which befit the dead, whence hence he bequeathes them, every conceivable virtue meets the eye on all sides, and one might well wonder where the bad people, or even people of average goodness, are buried.

Sir Thomas Browne's shrewd aphorism, "Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes and pomposum in the grave," finds ample illustration on every hand.

There are, no doubt, very many ways

in which our cemeteries might be

## Traveler's Directory.

## Old Colony Steamboat Co.

## FALL RIVER LINE

FARE REDUCED.

Newport to New York, \$2.00  
Tickets limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

## PROVIDENCE AND OLD COLONY

Leave Newport for New York at 9 P. M. weekly days from Long Wharf south. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. An omnibus on the Fall River, returning to New York daily, Sanders excepted, at 5:30 P. M., Pier 22½, N. R. 40, foot of Murray street. Stationers to New York and tickets to all points South and West may be obtained at the office of New York &amp; Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames Street, New York.

J. R. KENDRICK,

Gen'l Manager,

GEO. L. CONNOR,

Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent.

Newport, R. I.

## Newport &amp; Wickford

## Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

## Direct Route from Newport

—TO—

## New York &amp; Providence.

## Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Nov. 1, 1886, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

HENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

11-27

Newport, Dec. 20th, A. D. 1886.

Newport, Sc.—The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

HENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

12-28

Newport, January 17th, A. D. 1887.

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HENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

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## The Mercury.

John P. Raymond, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

The loss of cattle by the cold in the northwest is not so great as reported.

Senator Ingalls has been nominated as president pro tem of the Senate in place of Senator Sherman resigned.

Bismarck has won a complete victory in the German elections and the war party is stronger than ever.

The biggest snow storm of the season occurred in Maine on Thursday. Trains in all directions are still badly blocked.

Congress has passed the bill to redeem the trade dollar and recoin them into the bimetallic dollar, so familiar to our admiring public.

The Outlook, the organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union very warmly commends the report of the State Chief of Police.

The House of Representatives has refused to pass the dependent pension bill over the President's veto. The vote stood—yeas 175, nays 125, not the constitutional two-thirds.

The President is great on pension votes. He sent in half a dozen a few days since. The old soldiers find little favor in his eyes. They fought on the wrong side.

The Germans are sending over here for oats for their cavalry horses. Prince Bismarck knows a good thing when he sees it. Well, we can supply all the oats he wants and all the rest of Europe besides.

The Democratic party in this State is having a great time in getting a U. S. Marshal appointed. The post has been vacant for weeks, but there are so many candidates for the position that the President cannot choose between them.

In five States thus far this season constitutional prohibitory amendments have been favorably voted upon by the Legislatures. The States are Michigan, Tennessee, Oregon, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

New England has three candidates for the interstate railroad commission. Mr. C. P. Clarke, late receiver of the N. Y. &amp; N. E. R. R., A. F. Walker of Vermont, and Edward Manley one of the Massachusetts railroad commissioners.

If the sale of intoxicating liquor were entirely put an end to in this state, the occupation of some men who are very loud in the denunciation of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws, would be gone, there is no need to seek further for reasons as to their conduct.

Terrible earthquakes have taken place in Italy and the south of France within the last few days. Two thousand persons are estimated to have lost their lives, among whom it is feared there are many Americans. At Nice over sixty houses are wrecked by the shocks.

Many of the collisions at sea are thought to have been due to the smallness of the signal lights displayed, and it is recommended by the supervising inspector general of steam vessels that a law be passed by Congress requiring these lights to be six inches in diameter and the same in height.

One issue of the Providence Journal had twenty-six divorce petitions advertised. At the same time the total number of petitions advertised for the entire county of Newport was one. Yet there is more hub and cry made over one divorce in this county than over twenty-six times as many in Providence.

The Republican party in order to be successful this spring will have to go to work in earnest. The combination party, known as the Democratic-EQUAL-RIGHTS-Free-Rum-Prohibitory party, are loud in their assertions of what they propose to do and are confidently predicting a sweeping victory for the combination.

Maj. Wm. A. Pirtz was defeated for re-election in the second district on Monday, by some two hundred pluralities. In Woonsocket, Pawtucket and Lincoln the Republican vote fell a long way behind the Democratic vote. This result is due partly to dissensions in those towns and partly to the lies of the Providence Journal industriously circulated in that district.

They are still having trouble in the Indiana legislature. The Lieut. Governor elect appeared in the Senate and demanded his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. He was taken by the door keepers and marched out of the chamber. The Republican members of the Senate then refused to take any part in the proceedings and the Republican house has refused to hold any communication with the Senate till the Lieut. Governor is allowed to preside.

Our Democratic-EQUAL-RIGHTS-Free-Rum-Prohibitory friend, the editor of the Daily News, having kicked himself out of the Republican party, and gone overbodily and officially to this combination party, is profuse in his advice to the Republicans of Newport, as to what they should and what they should not do. For a man who has been doing for the past three years all in his power to defeat the Republican party, he is very liberal in his advice. He says that the Republican leaders of this State have given out the notice that "No mugwumps need apply." That "notice" originated in the fertile brain of the editor of that paper and is in keeping with most of his other political statements of the past few years. A statement not founded on fact. The Republican party have, on the other hand, always acted on the good religious admonition, "While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return."

## General Robert B. Potter.

Per estra ad astra.

The roll of the victims of the Rebels is not yet closed. One after another of our Northern heroes, white yet in the prime of life's years, yields to the lingering result of wounds gotten or disease taken on the field. The exposure of the bivouac, the insidious malady of the swamp are as deadly as the rifle ball or cold steel. As the year hurry on the survivors follow each other at narrowing intervals. Last year months intervened between the deaths of Hancock and Logan. This year each month claims its shining mark. In leg paralysed, on his hands and knees under a sharp volley. Refusing to leave the field he charged his attack to secure separate positions under cover by which a portion of the enemy's line was enfiladed. Their left, however, giving way and an attack being threatened on their front they finally gave way and abandoned their works. In the evening Potter was mounted on a horse and taken to the field hospital where he was examined by Dr. Rivers of Coventry and settled in the town of Beckman (now LaGrange), in Dutchess County, New York, towards the close of the last century. His sons Alonzo and Horatio were graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and taking orders, one became Bishop of Pennsylvania, the other Bishop of New York. Alonzo (afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania), married for his first wife, Sarah Maria, daughter of Eli Phineas Nott, the President of Union College. For sixty-two years President Nott directed this college which, under his wise rule, became the nursery of statesmen; a power which political parties had to count. The impress of his strong practical mind and character still remains on the public life of the Empire State. His daughter inherited many of his traits, and they appear in various forms and strength in the natures of her children. Among these were Howard, who married a daughter of James Brown, and has for many years been managing partner of his great banking house; Clarkson Nott, who represented Westchester County in the National Congress, and who had lived well, had been no doubt called to the highest honors of the State, perhaps even of the nation; Henry C., who took orders and now succeeds his uncle as Bishop of New York. Maria Nott, of an artistic temperament, was the wife of Launcy Thompson, our well-known American sculptor.

Robert Brown Potter, the son whom our sketch concerns was born in Boston, July 1, 1829. At his death he had not completed his fifty-eighth year—a life when the higher faculties of the human mind are at their best. Like his brothers he had the education of the college and the training of his practical grandfather. It is remembered of him that even though he was marked among his fellows for his unruffled temper, his self-contained nature and his cool judgment in sudden trials. Choosing the profession of the law, young Potter settled in New York city, and by his charming manners and agreeable conversation became a favorite in social circles. Indeed such was the success of the brothers, what with the college influence and the clerical prestige of the family, that it was a society saying, "It was better to be born a Potter than born rich." In 1857, Robert married a daughter of William M. Thibouton, of New York, a lady of great beauty and loveliness, who died the next year after giving birth to a daughter, now the wife of James Lawrence Breese, a lady who inherits her mother's charm of character and person, and is in her turn the mother of promising children.

The breaking out of the rebellion found young Potter engaged in a chamber practice of the law. He at once saw that the country needed the services of all her able men in the field and quickly set about fitting himself for command. He joined an association of New York gentlemen of like mind, named the New York Rifles, and being chosen first lieutenant of one of the companies, drilled with this body from the close of April to the middle of June. Many a soldier and civilian recall the stalwart figure in uniform which stood at their head, at the double quick, tightly around Washington square. The embryo officer soon had enough of sharp-guard practice and made an ineffectual attempt to obtain a commission in the Garibaldi Guards of which, then encamped on the Potowmack, his intimate friend George E. Waring, Jr., was the major. Failing in this, he attached himself to one of the numerous organizations then forming under the three years' call. This with two others, in all eleven hundred men rank and file, were consolidated into one and designated the Fifty-first New York Volunteers. Potter received his military certificate and was mustered major on the 11th of October, 1861. The regiment lay for a short time at Palermo Garden, the sight of the present 22d Regiment Armory. Their march down Broadway to Pier No. 1, North River, is well remembered. They carried a battle flag, the gift of the city of New York. They were moved by water to Ambro, thence by rail to Philadelphia, and from there to Perryville on the Susquehanna, where they again took boat to Annapolis, Potter having charge of the left wing, which he quartered in the college buildings. Two days later they were sent into camp in the rear of the town on the Bladensburg road. While here some changes were made in the command, resulting in Edward Ferrero who came out with the regiment as colonel, Robert R. Potter as lieutenant-colonel and Charles W. LeFevre, a French gentleman, as major. Under this command the regiment was thoroughly disciplined. It was now brigaded with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, under the command of Brigadier General Reno.

On the 5th of January, 1862, the brigade was embarked for operations on the Southern coast, packed, as Potter records in his notes, like herrings in unsavory propellers—eighteen officers in a cabin twenty feet by twelve. Such was their home for five weeks. They made Hatteras inlet, at the height of a gale which lasted for a fortnight and scattered the little fleet to the four winds. On the 5th of February, they were in front of their point of attack, Beaufort Island. The Federal fleet began the action, drove in the enemy's vessels and silenced the fire of the forts. The troops were landed, and on the 8th Potter led his men through the swamp and brash, and in advance of his command joined a part of the Twenty-first Massachusetts in an assault on the left flank of the enemy's works. Turning the position which was at one deserted, Potter and his command were the first to enter the Confederate works. Beaufort was the first inscription on the colors of the Fifty-first New York. The colors of the "Tenth." This success determined the fate of the island which with its forts and guns, arms and ammunition, fell into Federal hands.

On the 12th of March, 1862, the regiment was again moved by water to the mouth of the Neuse, and the next day disembarked about fifteen miles below Newbern and marched upon that city. Potter with the 51st N. Y. and Harlan, with the 57th Penn. (The Mass. regiments on this occasion were delinquent), advanced to the crest. A sharp fight ensued, the loss in the 57th reaching

the long march was trying to Potter who had received a severe contusion of the left foot. Unable to put on his boot, he would have had to go into action," he notes, "in breeches and stockings, but for his luck in finding a pair of 'low shoes and gaiters.' Reno's brigade was put to the left of the railroad, the Twenty-first Massachusetts resting on it, the Fifty-first New York, the 57th Penn. and the Ninth New York on the right. As soon as the roads were cleared, the enemy's works were seen across a hollow about two hundred yards distant in front. Potter attempted a surprise, pushing his skirmishers down the hill, following in person, when they were met by a volley which scattered the party and brought him to the ground. He crawled up the hill, one leg paralysed, on his hands and knees under a sharp volley. Refusing to leave the field he charged his attack to secure separate positions under cover by which a portion of the enemy's line was enfiladed. Their left, however, giving way and an attack being threatened on their front they finally gave way and abandoned their works. In the evening Potter was mounted on a horse and taken to the field hospital where he was examined by Dr. Rivers of Coventry and settled in the town of Beckman (now LaGrange), in Dutchess County, New York, towards the close of the last century. His sons Alonzo and Horatio were graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and taking orders, one became Bishop of Pennsylvania, the other Bishop of New York. Alonzo (afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania), married for his first wife, Sarah Maria, daughter of Eli Phineas Nott, the President of Union College. For sixty-two years President Nott directed this college which, under his wise rule, became the nursery of statesmen; a power which political parties had to count. The impress of his strong practical mind and character still remains on the public life of the Empire State. His daughter inherited many of his traits, and they appear in various forms and strength in the natures of her children. Among these were Howard, who married a daughter of James Brown, and has for many years been managing partner of his great banking house; Clarkson Nott, who represented Westchester County in the National Congress, and who had lived well, had been no doubt called to the highest honors of the State, perhaps even of the nation; Henry C., who took orders and now succeeds his uncle as Bishop of New York. Maria Nott, of an artistic temperament, was the wife of Launcy Thompson, our well-known American sculptor.

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Following the enemy's line of retreat Colonel Potter was on the 16th about a mile and a half from the stone bridge over the Antietam Creek, north of Sharpsburg. The night was cold and the Colonels suffering from diarrhea and chills, lay under a haystack. Ordered to the hospital, he had sent for an ambulance to take him thither when he found the army engaged. It had been supposed that Lee would not risk an engagement. The ambulance and orders to move arriving together the fighting officer dismissed the one and led his regiment toward the Antietam. He found the corps already engaged attempting to force the passage—the banks were steep and the bridge well covered by the enemy. Orders now come to form a storming party to carry the bridge. Col. Potter at its head, the 51st New York moved on the double-quick and were quickly joined by the 51st Pennsylvania, led by Col. Hartmann, but the advance was checked at the bridge by a hot fire. Potter charged his front and under cover of a rail fence opened a fire under which he felt that the bridge might be carried by a rush. Finding that the Pennsylvanians refused the attack, Potter walked to the middle of the bridge satisfied himself as to the enemy's position and, receiving Hartmann's permission to make the attempt, waved his sword to his men. Captain Chase of his flanking company ran up to ask what he wanted and being informed that he was wanted to cross the bridge, brought out his company, which was quickly followed by the entire regiment on the double-quick. When they reached the end of the bridge where the 51st Pennsylvania was standing, they sprang over their feet joined in the attack, and the bridge was carried, in a moment. The enemy's sharp-shooters were captured in the trees and the heights were deserted. This was accomplished by a small body what half the corps had been unsuccessfully attempting for hours. The road was now open to the brights. The next day Potter's men were moved to the left of the line, but no further attack was made, and at night they were withdrawn across the river. On the 20th it was found that Lee had returned and was crossing the Potomac at several points. Potter remained to check the crossing of the bridge, the bridge having been carried in the morning. Lee must inevitably have been totally routed. Burnsides did not receive orders till the lighting on the right was over.

From the 22d of September until the 20th of October the Ninth Corps was in camp in Pleasant Valley. While here

Potter received his commission as colonel, to rank from September 10, 1862.

The regiment was on duty, occasionally skirmishing in the neighborhood of Culpepper Court House. On the 9th of November, Burnsides assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. On the 13th, the entire corps reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and went into camp, a heavy rain storm so swelling the river as to make the fords impassable, the pontoons not having arrived. On the 21st and 22d the entire confederate army were massed upon the heights. The river was crossed in boats, a bridge completed and the army drawn across.

Potter's regiment supporting a battery in the assault of the 12th December, in which the battery was badly cut up and Potter's force ordered to withdraw under the concentrated fire of the enemy, lost in crossing a plain about twenty percent of the regiment in less than ten minutes.

On the night of the 13th the union army was withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock. Only the main incidents of the battle are noticed.

For five days the regiment was constantly exposed, the regiment almost continuously under fire or in cover within range, and Col. Potter on the alert day and night in the open air without food and without sleep.

On the 25th January, 1863, Hooker relieved Burnsides in command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Butterfield, an old classmate of Col. Potter, was Hooker's Chief of Staff. In February the Ninth Corps was detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to Newbern. Col. Potter received leave of absence on account of sickness and returned to New York. Since his wound at Newbern his health had not improved.

On the 13th March, 1863, Col. Potter was nominated to the Senate as Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg and continued on the 14th, and soon after ordered to report to Burnsides in command of the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati. He reported for duty on the 1st of April. Here while on court martial duty, Vandalia was brought before him as coming within the provision of Burnsides famous General Order No. 35, which provided that all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country shall be tried as spies or traitors." Potter had remained with Burnsides against the order as an intercessor with liberty of speech, and urged that political execution was too common to be of consequence. Notwithstanding this, on Vandalia repeating his expostions, Gen. Potter was named by Burnsides as the President of the Commission appointed to try him. Vandalia was tried, convicted and sentenced to be confined during the war, but Lincoln was content to put him outside the prison walls. Potter's thorough obedience to his military superior shows the stuff of which he was made.

(Continued next week.)

In the morning of the 14th inst., Lyman R. Blackman,

aged 48 years, Robert B. Potter, late Major General Voluminous, A. P. Peabody, in the 50th year of his age.

In this city, 19th inst., Ellen Toole, aged 84 years.

In Liverpool, town, 20th inst., Rebecca W., wife of Joseph W. Hart and daughter of late John Hart, 77, Esq., and Mary Giffard of this city, in the 50th year of her age.

In Tiverton, 19th inst., David, twin son of Charles E. Borden, of Fall River, 4 days.

In Providence, 19th inst., Phil Reynolds, youngest child of James A. Potter, aged 2 years.

In Providence 17th, Dr. Penner H. Peabody, Sr., 77; Edgar N. Briggs, son of Horace Briggs; Mrs. Rose Brown, 32; Mrs. Henry S. Peabody, late Sarah C. Vaughan, wife of Dr. John Bainbridge, 77; and William Lee, 34.

In Bristol, 20th inst., Mrs. Margaret W. Coggeshall, wife of Mr. J. Everett Coggeshall, and daughter of Mr. Thomas N. Allen, aged 31.

At Emmanuel Church 22d inst., by Rev. R. R. Peabody, S. W. Melatz to Miss S. C. Nugent, both of this city.

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**WASHINGTON NOTES.**

Nearing the End of the Session.—The Anti-Polygamy Bill—A Long and Interesting Discussion.—The Social Senator Endorsed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st, 1887.  
The week's work in Congress can be readily epitomized. The Senate gave its consent to Capt. Eads' ship Railway scheme across the Isthmus of Panama, wrangled as it always does over the appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, and voted away millions by passing a number of bills for the increase of the Navy. The House of Representatives has devoted most of the time to the discussion of the money bills which run this Government, which invariably provoke debate and which must be disposed of before the 4th of March, otherwise an extra session would be necessary.

Both the Senate and House again passed the Anti-Polygamy bill, this time it came amended from conference, and the measure is now ready for the President to make it a law by affixing his name.

There was an interesting debate over this question. Senator Vest said that, as a matter of course, the bill would become a law, but he could not vote for it. He was well aware what the public sentiment of the country was, but no amount of the criticism would affect the performance of his duties as a legislator. In his judgement it violated a principle of the constitution, as to the rights of the property. He considered its provisions as to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, simple, naked, bold confiscation, and nothing else.

It took money subscribed by individuals and applied it to an object (public schools) not contemplated by the corporation. The same thing might be done in regard to any other religious corporation in this country. It was no answer to say that it applied only to the Mormon church.

The Senator said he recollects a time when, in this country, a storm of popular madness threatened to destroy the Roman Catholic church, with all its rights of property, and when it was preached from the pulpit and hustings that the church was opposed to a republican form of government, that it taught treason, that it should be abolished and its property confiscated to the treasury of the United States.

Another feature of the bill which he could not support was the test oath imposed upon voters and persons elected to office. He knew something about test oaths. He had gone through an era of presumption on account of them.

Senator Edmunds denied that any principle of the Constitution in respect to the rights of property were violated in this bill, and as to test oaths, he said they had been carefully incorporated into the Constitution of the United States. Every Senator has been obliged to take one. The President of the United States and every officer of the United States or of a State was compelled, and always had been to take an oath which, in effect, was like that required in this bill.

Senator Hoar here inquired whether the bill, in prescribing an oath or qualifications for office, anywhere attacked a mere opinion separate from a criminal act. Mr. Edmunds replied that it did not in the slightest degree. The most astute and ingenious so, list could find in it hint of such a thing. It had been carefully excluded. Senator Ingalls asserted that he had as much respect for the sincere opinion of a Mormon as that of an Episcopalian, Catholic, Congregationalist, Methodist or Baptist. All religious belief that was honestly entertained was respectable although it might be erroneous and condemned by one's judgement. "But," he said, "it is not the Mormon religion that is attacked in this bill, it is the practice of Polygamy, which is one of the tenets of a certain proportion of the church."

Other Senators spoke in opposition to the bill, among them being Senators Gail, of Florida, and Butler, of South Carolina. Both of them disclaimed all toleration of polygamy, but they could not support the means of getting rid of it.

The Washington social season is about over now, and the gay world is ready for Lent. Mrs. Cleveland held her last public reception on Saturday afternoon, and the crowd was the largest she has ever had. It began to gather two hours before the doors were thrown open, and 'ere long it extended from the White House entrance to the Avenue gate and down the sidewalk for half a square, four or five abreast. To about every fifty women there was one man, and he invariably looked as though he felt out of place.

SCRIBO.

The Montreal carnival came to an end Friday evening. There was a grand ball at the Hotel Windsor. During the day the governor general held a reception and took occasion to express to Americans who paid their respects to him his belief that the irritation caused by the fisheries dispute was transient.

Secretary Manning complains that his health is misrepresented by the correspondents. He says he does not find the labor imposed upon him at all irksome, and with the exception of a slight limp his physical condition is all that a man could wish.

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, grandson of the great nullifier, has the second largest cotton field in the United States. He was a captain in the Confederate service at eighteen, and is now forty-one.

The three-mile prohibitory order is being enforced in Hot Springs, Ark., and all the saloons have been closed as a result.

Both houses of the Nevada Legislature has adopted resolutions disowning Mormons in Nevada.

The local inspector of horses has discovered a new device for transporting whiskey into our midst.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of rest by a child suffering and crying with fits of toothache? Send a bottle and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is nothing like it. It is safe, hygienic and nutritious, restores the failing health and nerves, cures wind etc., softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the favorite of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Kiss me darling, for your health is Just as it is now, as new as new lay; Kiss me darling, for your teeth are Free from tooth or decay;

Kiss me, darling, for you won't Forget me or your SOZDONT.

The Atmosphere of Love is a pure, sweet breath. This deodorant is one of the results of using SOZDONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but restores the mouth as fragrant as it uses.

SOZDONT'S OLIVE will mend anything except a broken heart.

**A CARD.**

To all who are suffering from the errors and infirmities of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a relief that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a mission ary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Dr. Joseph T. Isaacs, Station D, New York City.

**New Advertisements.**

**H. W. LADD & CO.**  
OUR

**Winter \* Sale****CONTINUED**

With bargains that are only offered to make lively business between seasons. The spring trade will soon open, when regular business will keep us busy. Those who want real bargains should improve the opportunity offered now in

Linens and Housekeeping Goods, Suits and Cloaks, Dress Goods, Silks, Cotton Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves.

**DESIRABLE GOODS**

AT  
Prices \* Below \* Actual \* Value.  
The many remarkable bargains we have presented lately are well known. They will be continued and others equally good are offered for the coming week.

**H. W. LADD & CO.,**  
213 and 215 Westminster Street.

Providence, R. I.  
OPERA HOUSE.  
The Loudest Laugh of the Season.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Fowler & Warmington's Co.,  
In their revised and reconstructed version of the play that has made all America laugh.

**SKIPPED**

BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON,  
Introducing new features, new specialties and all new music, with

TONY BARRELL-GUS FRANKLE,  
And a Brilliant Coterie of Comedians. Funnier than ever before.

Prices 50, 60 and 70c. Seats secured in advance at the Box Office.

••• March 1—A Tin Soldier.

**FALL RIVER LINE.****SPECIAL \* NOTICE.**

Commencing February 12th, and until further notice, the boats of the Fall River line will make their landings at the

South Wharf (old Long Wharf.)

Instead of at the North Wharf as heretofore. J. R. KENDRICK, Genl. Manager, Boston. J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport. Feb. 12, 1887.

**ANNUAL****MARK-DOWN SALE.**

All pictures from 15 to 25 per cent. discount until March 1st. The largest and finest stock of

**VALENTINES**

in the city and at the lowest price.

**WM. H. ARNOLD,**  
12 BROADWAY.

**FOR SALE.**

Two old-fashioned open Franklin fire places in good order.

J. B. BACHELIER,  
Langley's Wharf, opp. Post Office.

**New Advertisements.****FINE**

**Watch and Clock Repairing**  
A SPECIALTY.

**AT**

**146 THAMES ST.**

**A FULLLINE OF**

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, etc., at**

**146 THAMES STREET.**

**D. L. Cummings,**  
**WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.**

**Wilcox & Barlow's**

**PRICE LIST.**

**PATENT MEDICINES, &c.**

Atwood's Bitter, 15c. a bottle, 2 bottles 25c. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 75c. a bottle. Ayer's Salve, Pectoral, 75c. a bottle. Ayer's Hair Oil, 75c. a bottle. Arnold's Cough Killer, 15c. a bottle. Arnold's Balsam, 25c. a bottle. Arabian Balsam, 18c. a bottle. Adamson's Cough Balsam, 30c. a bottle. Alcock's Porous Plasters, 15c. each, 2 for 25c.

Brown's Troches, 18c. a box. Bermuda Arrowroot, 12c. a package. Boche's German Syrup, 18c. and 30c. a bottle. Benson's Capsine Plasters, 18c. each. Bay Rum (bulk) 75c. a qt.

Castor Oil, 25c. a bottle. Cactus Balm, 40c. and 75c. a bottle. Cutler's Resolvent, 8c. a bottle. Cutler's Salve, 40c. a box. Cutler's Soap, 18c. a cake, 50c. a box (3 cakes). Castor Oil, 18c., 25c. and 35c. a bottle.

Dodge's Cough Syrup, 25c. a bottle. Dodge's Liniment, 25c. a bottle. Dodge's Astral Ointment, 25c. a bottle. Dinsmore's Cough Syrup, 25c. a bottle. Epsom Salts 10c. a pound. Essence Peppermint, Spearmint, Wintergreen, 15c. each. Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites, \$1.15 a bottle. Glycerine, 30c. bottles, 25c. each. Horsford's Acid Phosphate, 35c. a bottle. Hunt's Remedy (large), 95c. a bottle. Hop Bitters, 65c. a bottle. Hop Plasters, 25c. each. Hunt's Sarsaparilla, 75c. a bottle. Hunt's Salve, 18c. a bottle. Hunt's Water, 18c. a box. Pills, Carter's Liver, 18c. a bottle. Pills, Carter's Nerve, 18c. a bottle. Pills, Carter's Iron, 30c. a box. Pond's Extract (50c. size) 125c. a bottle. Perry's Skin Pain Killer, 18c., 35c. and 75c. a bottle. Pack's Charon, 20c. a bottle.

Imperial Granum, 80c. and \$1. a box. Job Sweet's Liniment, 45c. a bottle. Keen's Mineral Discovery, \$1.15 a bottle. Kendall's Sarsaparilla, 75c. a bottle. Lactart, 22c. a bottle. Lactated Fluid, 42c. a box. Lactated Linseed Oil, 18c. a bottle. Lard, 25c. a bottle. Liniment, 18c. a bottle. Liniment, 30c. a bottle. Liniment, 45c. a bottle. Liniment, 50c. a bottle. Liniment, 65c. a bottle. Liniment, 75c. a bottle. Liniment, 90c. a bottle. Liniment, 105c. a bottle. Liniment, 120c. a bottle. Liniment, 135c. a bottle. Liniment, 150c. a bottle. Liniment, 165c. a bottle. Liniment, 180c. a bottle. Liniment, 195c. a bottle. Liniment, 210c. a bottle. Liniment, 225c. a bottle. Liniment, 240c. a bottle. Liniment, 255c. a bottle. Liniment, 270c. a bottle. Liniment, 285c. a bottle. Liniment, 300c. a bottle. Liniment, 315c. a bottle. Liniment, 330c. a bottle. Liniment, 345c. a bottle. Liniment, 360c. a bottle. Liniment, 375c. a bottle. Liniment, 390c. a bottle. Liniment, 405c. a bottle. Liniment, 420c. a bottle. Liniment, 435c. a bottle. Liniment, 450c. a bottle. Liniment, 465c. a bottle. Liniment, 480c. a bottle. Liniment, 495c. a bottle. Liniment, 510c. a bottle. Liniment, 525c. a bottle. Liniment, 540c. a bottle. Liniment, 555c. a bottle. Liniment, 570c. a bottle. Liniment, 585c. a bottle. Liniment, 600c. a bottle. Liniment, 615c. a bottle. Liniment, 630c. a bottle. Liniment, 645c. a bottle. Liniment, 660c. a bottle. Liniment, 675c. a bottle. Liniment, 690c. a bottle. Liniment, 705c. a bottle. Liniment, 720c. a bottle. Liniment, 735c. a bottle. Liniment, 750c. a bottle. Liniment, 765c. a bottle. Liniment, 780c. a bottle. Liniment, 795c. a bottle. Liniment, 810c. a bottle. Liniment, 825c. a bottle. Liniment, 840c. a bottle. Liniment, 855c. a bottle. Liniment, 870c. a bottle. Liniment, 885c. a bottle. Liniment, 900c. a bottle. Liniment, 915c. a bottle. Liniment, 930c. a bottle. Liniment, 945c. a bottle. Liniment, 960c. a bottle. Liniment, 975c. a bottle. Liniment, 990c. a bottle. Liniment, 1005c. a bottle. Liniment, 1020c. a bottle. Liniment, 1035c. a bottle. Liniment, 1050c. a bottle. Liniment, 1065c. a bottle. Liniment, 1080c. a bottle. Liniment, 1095c. a bottle. Liniment, 1110c. a bottle. Liniment, 1125c. a bottle. Liniment, 1140c. a bottle. Liniment, 1155c. a bottle. Liniment, 1170c. a bottle. Liniment, 1185c. a bottle. Liniment, 1200c. a bottle. Liniment, 1215c. a bottle. Liniment, 1230c. a bottle. Liniment, 1245c. a bottle. Liniment, 1260c. a bottle. Liniment, 1275c. a bottle. Liniment, 1290c. a bottle. Liniment, 1305c. a bottle. Liniment, 1320c. a bottle. Liniment, 1335c. a bottle. Liniment, 1350c. a bottle. Liniment, 1365c. a bottle. Liniment, 1380c. a bottle. Liniment, 1395c. a bottle. Liniment, 1410c. a bottle. Liniment, 1425c. a bottle. Liniment, 1440c. a bottle. Liniment, 1455c. a bottle. Liniment, 1470c. a bottle. Liniment, 1485c. a bottle. Liniment, 1500c. a bottle. Liniment, 1515c. a bottle. Liniment, 1530c. a bottle. Liniment, 1545c. a bottle. Liniment, 1560c. a bottle. Liniment, 1575c. a bottle. Liniment, 1590c. a bottle. Liniment, 1605c. a bottle. Liniment, 1620c. a bottle. Liniment, 1635c. a bottle. Liniment, 1650c. a bottle. Liniment, 1665c. a bottle. Liniment, 1680c. a bottle. Liniment, 1695c. a bottle. Liniment, 1710c. a bottle. Liniment, 1725c. a bottle. Liniment, 1740c. a bottle. Liniment, 1755c. a bottle. Liniment, 1770c. a bottle. Liniment, 1785c. a bottle. Liniment, 1800c. a bottle. Liniment, 1815c. a bottle. Liniment, 1830c. a bottle. Liniment, 1845c. a bottle. Liniment, 1860c. a bottle. Liniment, 1875c. a bottle. Liniment, 1890c. a bottle. Liniment, 1905c. a bottle. Liniment, 1920c. a bottle. Liniment, 1935c. a bottle. Liniment, 1950c. a bottle. Liniment, 1965c. a bottle. Liniment, 1980c. a bottle. Liniment, 1995c. a bottle. Liniment, 2010c. a bottle. Liniment, 2025c. a bottle. Liniment, 2040c. a bottle. Liniment, 2055c. a bottle. Liniment, 2070c. a bottle. Liniment, 2085c. a bottle. Liniment, 2100c. a bottle. Liniment, 2115c. a bottle. Liniment, 2130c. a bottle. Liniment, 2145c. a bottle. Liniment, 2160c. a bottle. Liniment, 2175c. a bottle. Liniment, 2190c. a bottle. Liniment, 2205c. a bottle. Liniment, 2220c. a bottle. Liniment, 2235c. a bottle. Liniment, 2250c. a bottle. Liniment, 2265c. a bottle. Liniment, 2280c. a bottle. Liniment, 2295c. a bottle. Liniment, 2310c. a bottle. Liniment, 2325c. a bottle. Liniment, 2340c. a bottle. Liniment, 2355c. a bottle. Liniment, 2370c. a bottle. Liniment, 2385c. a bottle. Liniment, 2400c. a bottle. Liniment, 2415c. a bottle. Liniment, 2430c. a bottle. Liniment, 2445c. a bottle. Liniment, 2460c. a bottle. Liniment, 2475c. a bottle. Liniment, 2490c. a bottle. Liniment, 2505c. a bottle. Liniment, 2520c. a bottle. Liniment, 2535c. a bottle. Liniment, 2550c. a bottle. Liniment, 2565c. a bottle. Liniment, 2580c. a bottle. Liniment, 2595c. a bottle. Liniment, 2610c. a bottle. Liniment, 2625c. a bottle. Liniment, 2640c. a bottle. Liniment

**Farm and Family****Quick or Slow Churning.**

As a rule, the cream from new milk cows churns more readily than that from cows which are nearly dry. As a rule, cream that is long in coming requires a higher temperature for churning, than cream that will churn in a short time. Feed, the health of the cow, the methods of settling and the acidity of the cream are conditions, all of which influence the length of time required for churning. Each dairyman should endeavor to find out the best temperature for churning his cream of his own dairy, and it can be determined only by experiment. The same cream may make more butter if it is churned an hour, than if it comes in one fourth or one half of the time, but we never like to be so long in churning, and as a rule, we do not think it necessary. Our own preference is for from twenty-five to forty-five minutes, and if the hours are all right, the cream properly ripened and at a proper temperature, it would come within those limits and yield all the butter that could be obtained by longer churning. Cream is all right when, on being put into the churn, it begins to change immediately and the change is continuous till separation is complete. Butter that comes suddenly is not often of the best quality for the separation is usually imperfect.

If we had cream that churned too quickly we would thin it with sweet skimmed milk to retard the process. Sound cream is quite stiff, and a little too warm, begins to separate almost as the churn is started, as soon as separation begins the buttermilk produced is liable to thin the remaining portion of the cream, particularly that attached to the cover and sides of the churn, so that a considerable per cent. of the cream may be washed away in the buttermilk.

Scalded milk, set in shallow pans, yields a thick, ripe cream which needs churning to prevent too rapid and wasteful churning. Such cream will often separate in five minutes, skillfully handled may be churned without much waste. Cream raised by the Cooley method or in other deep pails set in cold water is so thin that it rarely needs thinning to make it behave well in the churn. Such cream is more likely to suffer from being too sweet and too thin, requiring too long churning. Cream slightly sour, if alike all through, will churn quicker than cream that is perfectly sweet, and in most hands will make better butter. Experiments made the present winter by several dairymen in New England indicate that where ensilage is fed freely a higher temperature is required for churning. In some cases it has been found necessary to have the cream at seventy degrees when otherwise sixty-five or sixty-three would be about right. When cream must be churned at such high temperature we would recommend gradually pouring in cold milk or water as soon as the cream begins to break and before it gathers, otherwise the butter may be gathered too suddenly, shutting in a mass of buttermilk which will be difficult to remove. Much difficulty in churning is caused by having the churn too nearly filled with cream. No churn should ever be more than half full of cream for the most perfect separation. Too much cream prevents the proper amount of convection and thus retards the separation. Thinning cream with water and washing the milk away will sometimes make slow-churning cream more quickly. The cream must stand sometimes for the fatty portion to rise. Good butter may be made without the use of a thermometer, but we would as soon think of sending butter to market without weighing, and guess at the weight when rendering an account, as to think of churning without a thermometer by which to test and regulate the temperature.

It has been claimed for years that rats first introduced the terrible trichinæ in swine and then, through fresh pork and bacon, into human bodies. Dr. Launay in the Popular Science News, supports the theory with personal observations and cites a number of cases showing that dead rats, mice and cats should be kept away from hogs. It is a crime to throw a dead rat to the hogs with such facts in mind.

**Butter Making.**

At the convention of dairymen recently held in Connecticut it was asked why June butter put down in New England would not keep so well as that packed down in the West. Here is another instance of a confusion of ideas in regard to locality and method and manner of work. It is not in the West, but in the methods of the Western dairymen, that the long-keeping quality of the butter is the same in Connecticut as in Iowa, but the western lairymen are more careful to free their butter from all taint of decomposing impurity, and to pack it in the most approved firkins, and so preserve it from the contaminating influences of the atmosphere, and also give to it the ability to gradually ripen and perfect the peculiar butter flavor which has a piquancy and delicacy in well kept old butter never found in the freshly made buttermilk article which must be eaten before it is a week old.

The philosophy of this improvement of butter by age needs to be better understood. Butter undergoes a peculiar chemical change due to its inherent character when it is perfectly preserved from contact with the atmosphere. This is the gradual product of certain butter acids, chiefly the butyric, which are formed by the very slow partial decomposition of the oleic acid of the butter. It is not produced by the decomposition of the oleic acid of the butter, which soon renders it offensive in the highest degree. A certain process of ripening is required in cheese which is analogous to the ripening process in butter. This is an internal chemical change similar in many respects to the change which occurs in wines and which develops the flavor and the peculiar delicate odor which is called the " bouquet." When perfectly pure, well made butter is packed in perfectly clean and air-tight packages, with a sufficient quantity of pure salt to preserve it, it improves in quality and acquires that rich, nutty flavor which is so great a contrast with the insipid, vapid flavor of the fresh butter so much praised by some persons.

**Working for Nothing.**

It is a remarkable fact in agriculture, and especially connected with this industry, that men will consent to work for nothing. When cheese is made in Canada and carried to England and sold for 12s. per 128 pounds how much does the Canadian dairymen receive for their work? When a farmer feeds and cares for a cow which yields him \$20 worth of milk in a year how much does he get for his year's labor? When a southern cotton planter sells 150 pounds of cotton from an acre of ground for \$0, paying one-third rent, one-third for fertilizer, and 25 per cent. interest on his debt for food and clothing, or gets his

five bushels of corn per acre, how much, or rather how little, does this man make for his work. He has the satisfaction of being his own master and employer, but what a poor master does he work for, and what a poor servant he is. The world owes nothing to such poor workmen, but they owe a great deal to themselves which they will never pay, and use themselves more unmercifully than they would submit to from any other man.

**Tree Planting.**

The season for planting trees is near at hand, and is well worth considering how much may be done both to beautify the homestead and the farm and to afford shelter for the dwelling, the barns, the yards, the orchard, and the exposed fields, as well as to most profitably occupy tracts of land at present useless. A tree planted becomes an object of care and affection. Any person or thing over which we are called to exercise pains and labor becomes at once dear to us, and our sympathies twine around and envelop it. A grove planted by the farmer's children at once becomes a tie that binds them to the homestead, and a blessed tie it is, not only creating personal interest in the home, but developing a virtue which lives and grows afterward in the disposition of the youth. Moreover, it is a most profitable investment of labor, for the money to be spent over it is such a trifling as to be scarcely worth thought. First the house and yards should be supplied with elms, maples, horse chestnut, walnuts, willows, sycamore, and Austrian pines, then the lanes and barnyard; the well should be in a grove, and, lastly, the uncultivated parts of the farm and the north side of the orchard.

**Recipes for the Table.**

**ABOUT GRIDDLE CAKES.**—If possible, procure a soapstone griddle. It needs no greasing, and therefore makes no disagreeable smell through the house. If you have only an ordinary griddle and must use grease, dip it with a rag lined on the end of a stick, and put on as little as possible, only enough to keep the cakes from sticking, not enough to make them greasy. Have the griddle hot before beginning to fry the cakes. It is well to try a very little of the batter first, both to make sure that the consistency of the batter is right, and that the griddle is of the right temperature. Allow a tablespoonful of batter to each cake, except buckwheat cakes, which should be larger; this can be attained by pouring from a cup. When the edges of each cake look dry, it is time to turn in. Do this with a thin spatula, not a knife. When done on the other side, put at once on a hot plate, in a pile not scattered about, as that causes them to cool. When the griddle is emptied, grease again, and pour on a fresh supply of batter. If the cakes are roughly inside, the griddle is too hot; if dry and tough, it is not hot enough.

**TO BAKE CAKE.**—Most cake requires a moderately hot oven to make it rise up well. Fruit cake, however, should be put into a slow oven, as it needs long baking and is apt to burn. For all cake the heat should be well kept up; if allowed to decrease the leaves will be doughy inside, or at least heavy.

Sponge cake, in particular, needs a steady heat. Jello cake and all layer cakes need a hot oven, and are easier for a novice to bake than any other kind. They bake quickly. Watch carefully to see that they do not burn around the edges. Except with layer cakes, do not open the oven door till the end of ten minutes. It might chill the cake while rising, which is the most critical time. When opening the oven, take care that no cold draught of air from an open window or door strikes in. Do not slam the oven door when it is to be shut, or jar the pan by moving them unnecessarily.

**STEWED SWEATBREADS.**—Parboil, and carefully remove the skin without breaking the sweatbreads. Put them into a small stewing-pot with two ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one clove, a bay leaf, a teaspoonful of Worcester-sauce, a half teaspoonful of salt and a half pint of white stock. Stand the pan on a moderate fire and simmer for thirty minutes. Dish the sweatbreads. Wash a pint of peas in cold water, add them to the sauce, let the whole come to a boil, skim all fat from the surface, and pour the sauce and peas over the sweatbreads.

**MOLÉ.**—Put one pint of cold cooked nut or seed into a saucempan, with a half pint of stock, a half pint of stewed tomatoes, a teaspoonful of powdered oregander seed, a small onion sliced, a tablespoonful of rice, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a half teaspoonful of salt, an ounce of butter, and pepper. Cover and stew slowly for twenty minutes. Serve very hot on squares of toast.

**STEWED MUSHROOMS.**—If canned, drain free from all liquid, turn them into a granite pan with one ounce of butter. Let fry five minutes, stirring constantly, then dredge thickly with flour, mix, add a half pint of cream, stir until it boils, add salt and pepper to taste and serve at once. Fresh mushrooms are stewed in the same manner; of course, peeled and washed first. Mushrooms may also be baked in the oven, basted and served with a little melted butter.

**BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.**—Stir boiling water thick with cornmeal, cook a few minutes, take from the stove and stir in sweet milk until it is thin like gruel, salt and sweeten to taste. For a two quart basin full, three eggs well beaten and one-half a pint measure of butter size of egg. Bake one hour in a slow oven. This is an old-fashioned pudding, but very nice indeed.

**SPOON JELLY ROLL.**—Four eggs, one cup and a half of sugar, one tablespoonful baking powder, beat the whites separately, and the sugar and the yolks together till very light, then add part of the whites, then a cup of flour, then beat good, then a little more flour, then the rest of the whites and stir easy, put it in and bake. Spread and roll as quick as you can.

**BORLON CUP.**—A codfish is so much thicker at one end than the other it is impossible to have all parts evenly cooked in boiling. So it is a good plan to cut the fish in half, boiling the head and shoulders (the thickest part) for dinner, and reserving the thin end to broil for breakfast next day. It will keep if sprinkled thickly with salt on the inside.

**PLUM PUDDING.**—One pound currants, one pound bread crumbs, one-half pound raisins, one pound suet, chopped fine, four eggs, one tablespoonful brandy, sugar and nutmeg to taste, orange and lemon peel candied.

**JELLY CAKE.**—Currant or other tan jelly, five eggs, four tablespoonsful of cream, or the same of milk thickened with a teaspoonful of rice flour or arrowroot, two tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, one tablespoonful of bitter almond, or vanilla flavoring. Beat whites and yolks separately, adding to the latter the sugar and milk after they are thick and smooth. Next chop in the whites with

**LIFE IN THE DEAD.**

About Dec. 1, a Minneapolis dispatch of Feb. 12, said Stickey, 19 years old, the daughter of Mrs. Anna Stickey, a widow, residing at No. 429 Northeast Fifth-street, died of a somewhat peculiar illness. The doctors said it was consumption of the blood. She would bleed profusely at the nose, and blood would exude from the pores of the flesh. About that time considerable interest was manifested in the city over the question of faith cure, and many converts were made to the new doctrine. Among them was the Rev. R. A. Torrey, Pastor of the City Mission. During Corp's illness Mr. Torrey tried the faith cure on her, and claimed he had cured her. "When I began to pray," said he yesterday, "her nose instantly stopped bleeding." When asked how the girl came to die, he said: "Well there was some peculiar circumstance about the case that might explain that. For instance I saw her in to see me, and she remarked: 'Hope mother won't tell them how I was cured.'" Instantly her nose broke out bleeding again."

Mrs. Stanley was very deeply grieved over her daughter's death. The girl's body, by reason of extreme cold and frozen condition of the ground, was placed in a vault at Lakewood Cemetery, and up to yesterday only a select few knew that it had not been allowed to remain there. Yesterday, however, it came to light that the bereaved mother, inspired by the teachings of the faith cure people, had made an attempt to resurrect her dead daughter. In order, probably, that the act of faith might be made more complete, the corpse of the young woman was brought from the cemetery to the home of the mother, and laid upon a bed or couch. How the woman, poor and almost alone in the world, managed to accomplish this is a mystery which all connected with the affair alone can explain. So far as can be learned none but women took any part in it. Questioned about the matter, Mrs. Stickey said that when she became impressed with the idea of resurrecting her daughter she asked the aid of three or four ladies from among the Faithists. Though somewhat startled by the proposition they finally consented to help her.

A week ago Tuesday the body was secured. "Every day," continued she, "a little knot of ladies would gather about her with me and we would pray. Last Sunday night I saw signs of life, for six hours there were signs of life from 5:30 to 11:30. I could not be mistaken. I am as sure of it as I am sure there is a heaven still." She was greatly surprised. "I expected her to rise in perfect health. The first indication was a high temperature of the body. I turned to the other ladies and asked them to leave the room. I placed my hand on the diaphragm. It moved slightly. Then I became aware of a strong odor of brandy; that was the last thing she took before she died. Then I placed my hand upon her breast. I heard her heart throb. The lungs were partially inflated; then respiration started, very faint, it is true, but still distinct. In my eagerness I started to rub the body, hoping to hasten the revival. I had rubbed some time, when I felt the body getting stiff and cold in my hands. All signs of life then disappeared. It was a judgment for my lack of faith. I wanted to interfere with God's work."

Some of the newest velvet bodices have the sides extended to form panels. These are very stylish when worn with skirt and draperies of striped wool. Bonnets should be tied on the side and front over one shoulder. A bow of ribbon makes the prettiest fastenings. Japanese embroidered slippers are the latest for ladies' house wear. Black or red silk stockings are worn with them.

Marguerite poekots of velvet are worn with evening dresses by young ladies. There is a place in them for a handkerchief and also room for flowers. Fashion's Fancies.

Ouyx and pearl jewelry is once more fashionable.

Black velvet basques may be fashionably worn with either black or white lace skirts.

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Ribbon aprons are made on a foundation of serin. The ribbons of any color are inserted from the belt as near together as possible above. The finish of each bow of ribbon has a bow at the end.

Toques of velvet and fur, after Russian models, will continue to be worn this season as among the most stylish head gear of the winter.

Chenille dotted gaudines make very pretty effects in evening dresses, whether the foundation be of dark or light coloring. The dots should be in bright coloring.

Groups of daisies or wild roses are favorite entrelac pins, the long stem being sometimes preferred.

A stylish costume of biscuit colored velvetette was recently imported from London. Its finish was in gilt broadcloth directly on the edge of skirt and jacket.

Eider down funnel is used for morning wraps which have a lining of soft silk in some delicate shade. Plain flannel makes more tasteful gowns than the foundation be of dark or light coloring. The dots should be in bright coloring.

Groups of daisies or wild roses are favorite entrelac pins, the long stem being sometimes preferred.

A capote of Chantilly lace has the brim of jetted lace. A high trimming of rows of gathered lace, with jetting, is posed in front. The strings are to be white. By the analysis the salt is 98-100 per cent pure; the remaining three twenty-fifths is made up of sulphur and chloride of calcium. The salt is a conglomeration of crystallizations, which in the mine look like dark salt, but when exposed to the light are seen to be white. By the analysis the salt is 98-100 per cent pure; the remaining three twenty-fifths is made up of sulphur and chloride of calcium. The salt is a conglomeration of crystallizations, which in the mine look like dark salt, but when exposed to the light are seen to be white. By the analysis the salt is 98-100 per cent pure; the remaining three twenty-fifths is made up of sulphur and chloride of calcium. The salt is a conglomeration of crystallizations, which in the mine look like dark salt, but when exposed to the light are seen to be white. 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He has had friends, they would try to shorten his agony by hanging him to his legs, and heating his breast, a shocking sight. But hanging then was looked upon as a holiday spectacle, in which we find the lower class took great interest, and evinced much sympathy with the deceased. For instance, Claude duval, the celebrated highwayman, lay in state at the "Taunier" Tavern in St. Gile's in a room hung with black cloth, the bier covered with satenches, and with eight wax candles burning around. He was buried in torchlight, and was followed to Covent Garden church by a numerous train of mourners, mostly women. Mission, a French writer, who visited England in the reign of William III, says: "He that is hang'd or otherwise executed, first takes care to get himself shav'd and handsomely dress'd either in mourning, or in the dress of a bridegroom. This done, he sets his friends at work to get him harn'd with him, which is easily obtain'd. When his suit of clothes, or night gown, his gloves, hat, periwig, nosegay, coffin, funeral dress for his corps, and all those things are bought and prepar'd, the main point is taken care of—he mind is at peace, and then he thinks of his conscience. Generally, he studies a speech, which he pronounces under the gallows and gives it writing to the Sheriff, or the minister that attend him in his last moments, desiring that it may be printed. Sometimes the girls dress in white, with great silk scarves, and carry baskets full of flowers and oranges, scattering these favors all the way they go. But to represent things as they really are, I must needs own that a pretty many of these people dress thus gayly and go to it with such an air of indifference, there are many others that go slovenly enough, and with very dismal phizzes. I remember, one day, I saw in the park a handsome girl, very well dressed, that was then in mourning for her father, who had been hang'd, and a month before at Tyburn for false coinage. So many countries so many fashions."—John Ashton, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

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**A. C. TITUS & CO.,**

225 to 229 THAMES STREET.

**FEBRUARY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES**

—AT—

**COTTRELL'S,****144 Thames Street.**

These goods must be sold to make room for SPRING STOCK.

50 pairs Children's Spring Heel Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 10 1/2, former price \$1.50, February price \$1.25.

60 pairs Misses' Lace Shoes, Kid and Straight Goat, Heel and No Heel, 4 widths, former price \$2.00, \$2.25; February price \$1.50, \$1.75.

80 pairs Ladies' Straight Goat and Kid Button Boots, Opera toe and Common Sense, former price \$2.50, \$3.00; February price \$2, \$2.50.

50 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, our advertised \$2.50 boot to close out at \$2.25.

Flannel-lined House Shoes and Slippers at cost to close.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Shoes sold during February regard less of cost, at

**COTTRELL'S, 144 Thames Street.****"JOHN HADDOCK'S"**

Celebrated "PLYMOUTH COAL" in all sizes

**PERRY BROTHERS.**

—ALSO—

**"LYKENS VALLEY COAL,"**

AT LOW PRICES.

**PERRY BROTHERS.**

PEOPLES' COAL YARD.

**Newport County News. New Advertisements.****MIDDLEBURY.**

COURT OF PROBATE. At the Court of Probate held on Monday, all the members were in attendance. The first account of Nathaniel Peckham, administrator on the estate of Peter Albro, 2nd, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded. The following named petitions and accounts presented for the first time were referred to the third Monday in March and notice ordered on each, to wit:

The petition of Ruth M. Peckham, to appoint Abraham Peckham, administrator on the estate of her late husband, Josiah S. Peckham.

The first and final account of Stephen B. Congdon, administrator on the estate of John B. Hall and the fifth account of Nathaniel Peckham, guardian of the person and estate of Hosia Peckham.

IN TOWN COURT. Orders were given on the dog fund in favor of William Bailey and account against the town to the amount of \$143.40 were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury.

William H. Mayer and Charles Caswell were drawn Grand Juries and Albert A. Anthony, William H. Sherman, Charles Peckham, 2d, and Truman B. Congdon were drawn Petit Juries to serve at the March term of the Supreme Court.

The Town Council as the Board of Health took into consideration the advisability of allowing persons having compost heaps of swill manure to spread the same. After the full consideration of the matter it was finally determined to issue general notice to all persons having such heaps forbidding the spreading of the same without permission first had of the Council, and in addition, the Town Sergeant was directed to serve personal notice to that effect, upon John G. Weaver and William Thurston, who have heaps of quite extended proportions.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will give an oyster supper in the vestry on Wednesday evening, March 2d, a stormy the next pleasant evening.

**JAMESTOWN.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held on Monday afternoon at the Town Hall. A full Board was present. It was voted that the towns should accept a payment of \$2000 from the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company in reduction of a mortgage and that the Town Treasurer should deposit the same as striking fund in the Coddington Savings Bank.

William W. Knowles was drawn grand juror and Thomas A. H. Tefft, petit juror, for the March term of the Supreme Court, to be held in Newport.

George C. Carr was appointed administrator on the estate of Lucy A. Gardner, and Daniel Watson, Thomas D. Wright and John E. Watson were appointed appraisers of said estate.

The inventory on the estate of Lucy A. Gardner was received and ordered to be recorded.

The accounts of Ellen Cottrell, guardian, and of Susan C. Clarke, guardian, were allowed.

St. Mary's Guild met on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. John E. Watson, and the Baptist Beneficial Society on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. Elijah Anthony. These societies are now very active in the interests of the annual church fairs that are held here.

**BLOCK ISLAND.**

The Weekly Lyceum held here on the evening of the 18th inst., under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, was largely attended and a spirited discussion was held with the following subject:—"Resolved, that Constitutional Prohibition in Rhode Island is a Failure." The debate was opened by Mr. Raiford Kenyon, showing conclusively that he had studied his subject well, and the many points he introduced were strong and convincing. The discussion followed with Mr. R. E. Dodge, Major A. Ball, and President C. E. Littlefield, after which it was decided in the usual form in the affirmative. These meetings are becoming more interesting, and an increased interest is shown. They are to be held each week.

At a special meeting of the Newport Medical Society, the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, Omnipotence has seen fit to remove Dr. Ezra Dyer, Vice President of the Medical Society, from this earth.

Resolved, That the medical profession, especially in the department of ophthalmology, has lost a talented and original worker, the New Medical Society a valued member and honored friend, and we wish him intimately a warm-hearted, kind and faithful friend.

Resolved, That the Society renders to Dr. Dyer's family sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that they be printed for publication in the Newport papers, the New Medical and Surgical Journal, the Philadelphia News and the Journal of Ophthalmology.

FRANCIS H. PARKIN, M. D., President.

M. E. BALDWIN, M. D., Secretary.

Feb. 25, 1887.

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